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The Lima Times-Democrat

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LIMA, OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,

Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BRAUMONT,
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. FECHHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.
T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
Shelby county.For Presidential Elector,
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,
of Darke County.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
CALEB H. NORRIS,
of Marion County.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. BOBB.For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPEL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the third Judicial Circuit of Ohio will meet in delegate convention at the city of Lima, Ohio, on Monday, October 13th, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of said Judicial Circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Henry W. Seney, to be voted for at the next general election, and to transact such other

WHAT DOES M'KINLEY BELIEVE?

In Silver as He Stated in 1892 when He was Free, or for Gold as He Claimed in 1896 when He is Owned by Mark Hanna and Wall Street.

Below will be found the deadly parallel in William McKinley's public utterances on the currency question. In one he declares himself in favor of silver and in the other changes face about and declares for gold. Has the Major sold himself to the goldites for the promise of aid in placing him in the presidential chair? It certainly looks so. But read the following two declarations and form your own conclusions.

M'KINLEY IN 1892.

Extract from his speech before the Republican League of Ohio, criticizing President Cleveland.

"During all of his years at the head of the government he was dishonoring one of our own great products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to stop the coinage of silver dollars and afterward and to the end of his administration persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demonetize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among people, make money scarce and therefore dear. He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else—money the master, everything else its servant. He was not thinking of 'the poor' then. He had left 'their side.' He was not 'standing forth in their defense.' Cheap coats, cheap labor and dear money; the sponsor and promoter of those professing to stand guard over the poor and lowly. Was there ever more glaring inconsistency or reckless assumption? * * * * He believes that poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged and that a shrinkage in the value of everything but money is a national benediction."

business as may properly come before said convention. The basis of representation in said convention will be one vote for every 100 votes or fraction of fifty or more votes cast for James E. Campbell for Governor of Ohio at the November election, 1896. No mass delegation admitted.

Upon the above apportionment, the several counties comprising the Circuit will be entitled to the following representation in the convention:

Counties	Votes	Delegates
Allen	4123	41
Auglaize	3800	38
Crawford	4286	42
Defiance	3200	32
Hancock	2608	26
Hardin	3065	30
Henry	2870	28
Lorain	1746	17
Marion	3373	33
Madison	3302	33
Pandolph	2270	22
Putnam	3701	37
Seneca	4452	44
Union	1700	17
Van Wert	3422	34
Wyandott	2525	25
Total	35,000	350

Necessary to a choice, 175
By order of committee,
J. E. GOENZ, Chairman.
DAN BAILEY, Secretary.

Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, says his state will give Bryan 75,000 majority regardless of anything the Populists may do, and that if the Populists vote with the Democrats it will go much higher.

It is said that \$300,000 has been sent into Ohio from Philadelphia for Republican campaign purposes. Philadelphia's monopolists are said to have raised \$2,000,000 in the interest of the McKinley campaign.

John Ellertorpe, representing the London Daily Telegraph, has been visiting America. He became interested in their politics which is now absorbing attention here. He went to the town of Canton, Ohio, to see Major McKinley. Here is what he says:

"Mr. McKinley courteously declined to grant me an interview and referred me to his several speeches and letter of acceptance. To be frank with you, I have read these over with exceeding care, and must admit, as a thoroughly disinterested person, that I have seen but little that is worthy of particular attention, or that impresses one particularly, aside from the obnoxious element of jingoism and the deliberate attempt to appeal to a perverted idea of patriotism."

"I said that the present monetary system was obnoxious and I mean it. I came to this country open for conviction, and after going through your sub-treasury in New York and having explanations offered, I need only say that I received most decided convictions. The out and out robbery which is perpetrated on the American people by the issuing of gold notes, is scandalous, and I do not wonder that a great tidal wave of retake is sweeping the country and may result in the election of Mr. Bryan. Personally, I am convinced that the only manner in which this scandalous practice can be stopped is by restoring silver to its proper basis and operating under a strict bimetallic standard."

"For instant, let me explain. When your government is pressed for

M'KINLEY IN 1896.

(Extracts from his letter of acceptance)

"Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year of 1895 was with the gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis."

"It (the republican party) has done all that could be done for its (silver's) increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States, acting apart from other governments. There are those who think it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further."

gold it calls for a sale of bonds and when the gold is received it issues notes. The issuance of these notes makes them redeemable in gold and as a result the very men who have sold the government gold, by reason of the issuance of bonds, can present these notes to the treasury of the United States and demand the gold for them. In this manner the treasury can be again drained, and the men who have drawn the gold by the presentation of these notes and who have the gold stored away can again answer to the call and sell the government the same gold which it was compelled to give in exchange for notes. What is the lesson of this? It simply shows that the speculators, men like Belmont and Morgan and a few others in New York and in England can make a catspaw out of the government of this country and resell the gold to it time and time again as a speculation, of course making money on every transaction.

"The free and unlimited coinage of silver is sure to stop this pernicious drain of the people's money."

McKinley says open the mills instead of the mints, and here is how Mr. Bryan answered this proposition in his speech at Kansas City: Some of our opponents tell us the thing to do is to open mills instead of mints. That reminds me of the man who said, when his horse balked, that his wagon would be all right if he could just get his horse started. It is putting the cart before the horse. What use is there for mills unless people can buy what mills produce, and how can you start them so long as those who produce the wealth of this country, particularly the farmers, are not able to get enough of what they raise, to pay their taxes and interest? There is no more effective way of destroying the markets for what the mills produce than to lower prices upon the products the farmer has raised so that they will not bring him enough to pay for raising them.

The question of paving west Spring street, with asphalt and making of it a metropolitan street, was brought up before the city council some months ago upon a petition of property owners representing a large majority of the feet frontage of lots abutting the street. The preliminary work was done and the expense of publishing the improvement resolutions, etc., placed upon the city, yet when the matter comes up for the final reading and passage of the ordinance, the fact develops that there is a scheme afoot to defeat the measure, and thus prevent one of the greatest improvements which has been contemplated in this city for a dozen years.

There is no sufficient reason assigned by the councilmen who oppose the improvement for their attitude upon the subject. The improvement is one in which the cost is not assessed upon the general duplicate to

be borne by all the taxpayers of the city, but is assessed against the property abutting the improvement. The owners of this property have petitioned for the improvement. They do not ask the people to pay for the work, but ask permission from the council to spend their own money for the paving of the street because it would add to the value of their property, add to the beauty of the street, and to the cleanliness and healthfulness of their homes. All the expense the city will have in the premises will be the paving of street and alley intersections. The people who have petitioned for this work on Spring street are progressive and want the street improved. Why should several members of the council assume to deny them the privilege of spending their money for such an enterprise and compel this city to continue to have streets like a village? They have no such right.

It was said in the last meeting of the council that there seventy-one lots on west Spring street which, under their present taxable appraisal, would not stand the assessment, but the person making that assertion did not say that a majority of the owners of these lots had waived their right to any claim because of that condition, and had signed the petition asking for the improvement. Neither did he state that the reason that some of the lots would not stand the assessment was because their appraisal of the lots was disproportionately low, one block of four or five lots being appraised at \$400 each, when their owner had refused \$1700 each for them. Neither did he state that a number of lots half a mile further west were appraised at more than \$400 which the owners would be glad to sell for \$800, and yet who were in favor of the paving of the street.

It is only a few weeks since the council expended \$25,000 of the public funds, raised by tax on the general duplicate for a new bridge on east Market street, over Ottawa river. This expenditure was perhaps not necessary, but it is a great improvement to that part of the city and no one complains, because the majority of our people are progressive and favor public improvement. In view of this very liberal expenditure of the public money to improve the east part of the city, it is passing strange that some members of the council refuse to grant the property owners on west Spring street the privilege of spending their own money to improve the street in front of their homes.

There is one important fact which the councilmen who oppose this improvement seem to overlook entirely and that is that neither councilmen nor other public officers are elected to represent their own personal interests. A councilman is elected to represent the people in his ward, and the wishes and welfare of his constituents are what should govern his actions in a matter of this kind rather than his personal interests. A councilman should be broad in his views and consult the general public weal. If he has property abutting a proposed improvement he will receive the same measure of benefit that any other property owner receives and when a large majority of his constituents ask him to support a certain measure his duty is to give their wishes precedence over his individual preference.

A great public improvement should not be retarded for any personal reasons. Lima is a growing and prosperous city and legislation that will tend to help her along is what should be enacted without reference to how it will effect the personal or selfish interests of any of the gentlemen who occupy seats in the city council.

The ordinance authorizing this work will probably come up on its final reading for passage or defeat next Monday night, and it should prevail without a dissenting vote. Not only will the paving of this street be a great public improvement but it will give work for several months to a large number of men. The many idle men in this city to whom such a job would mean food and clothing for the approaching winter all join in asking the council to pass the ordinance and give them a chance to earn the money which they need so badly to help to sustain their families and provide them with the actual necessities of life.

Capt. D. F. Allen, a member of the state board of tax commissioners of Indiana, says of his state: "I think that Indiana is almost certain to give its electoral votes to Bryan. There is no weakening on the part of his adherents out our way; on the

contrary, the cause is gaining force all the time. If a vote were taken now he would win by 35,000 majority, and there is every reason to think he will defeat McKinley by those figures or even more. The farmer vote is for silver, and no argument or persuasion of the gold crowd can change the minds of the men who feed the nation."

The Lima Gazette this morning says in its railroad column:

The sound money clubs of Tipton and Muncie were taken through Lima over the L. E. & W. yesterday morning in a special train of ten cars, and transferred to the Northern Ohio road at Bluffton for Canton. About five hundred men were in the party.

The editor of the Gazette believes there is no use in being a liar unless a man can be a magnificent one. The fact concerning this expedition is that the conductor's report of persons on that train showed that exactly 159 persons were on the train. Of this number about 75 were hired musicians who were employed to go along to blow a bit of enthusiasm into the 84 members of the club. The difference between 500 and 84 is about 416, which is just the size of the falsehood told by the Gazette in reference to the number of members of the sound money club who were on that train. And other statements made in that newspaper touching points political are just as unreliable.

A SIMPLE QUESTION.

FINANCE NOT TOO DEEP FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE.

Candidate Bryan Tells Them They Must Think For Themselves—History Records Not a Single Instance Where the People Have Indorsed the Gold Standard.

The people are thinking as they have seldom thought before upon a great economic question. Some consider the money question too deep for the people, but no question which concerns 70,000,000 of people is too deep for those people to consider.

No class can settle the question for any other class. We have none in this country who either by birth or by law are interested with the privilege of thinking for others. Each one must determine where his interests lie and what is best to be done.

I want to assure you that the money question is sufficiently simple to be understood by all. Our opponents declared in favor of international bimetallism. They do not say the gold standard is good. If you find a person opposed to free coinage ask him what he believes in. If he believes in a gold standard, tell him he cannot stand upon the Republican platform because it pledges the Republican party to get rid of it. If it is good, why try to get rid of it?

When will other nations help us? I have asked the question time and again and expect to continue to ask it. If the gold standard is a good thing, why not keep it? I wish our opponents would come out and say they are for the gold standard, because they would have to say that they loved the money owners better than they loved the rolling masses. The man in favor of a gold standard cannot point to a single instance in the history of the world where the people had indorsed the gold standard. It is the money changers' standard, and you take from the gold standard the support of the money owning and changing classes and the gold standard will not survive a day in any nation of the world.

The Republican party knows it, and that is why it did not declare for the gold standard, but it made a mistake as that, because it said that while it desired bimetallism, and the American people would be better off under it, the American people were too feeble to have what was good for them, and they must wait until foreign nations took pity on us. But the Republican party refuses to take pity on the American people. They say we must maintain the gold standard until the commercial nations will join in international agreement.

Why wait if we are strong enough to do it ourselves? I assert 70,000,000 of people not only have a right to have a financial system of their own, but are able to have it. I wish our opponents would print upon a card and wear it upon their breast, "I am an American, but I think America has to appeal to foreign nations for legislation for the American people." Some may think this country cannot legislate for itself, but that idea originates among people who know more of Lombard street than of the industrial masses of the United States.

When you discover some way of stopping hunger except by feeding a person, you will find a way of stopping financial depression other than by increasing the volume of money.

[A Voice—What's the matter with the tariff?]

We are going to regulate that by international agreement as we will in metallism. Then we will call an international conference and adopt a foreign policy, and at last we will annex ourselves to some nation that is big enough to take care of us and relieve us of trouble.

If there were free coinage, all the American silver would go to the United States mints except what would be required in the arts. This would compel all Asia and all Europe to pay our mint price, which would be \$1.29 per ounce. No one would think of selling silver for less money,

BRYAN SEWELL

Free Silver
—AND—
Better Times.

Meetings will be held in the various townships in Allen county as follows, at which the cause of the people in their fight for free silver and a return of better times will be presented by popular and eloquent speakers:

BLUFFTON—Friday evening, October 2. Speakers: M. A. Hoagland and SOUTH LIMA—Tuesday evening, Sept. 29. Speaker: M. L. Becker.

ELIDA—Saturday evening, Sept. 26. Speaker: M. A. Hoagland.

HUME—Saturday evening, Oct. 3. Speaker: Chas. H. Adkins.

BLUFFTON—Friday evening, Sept. 25. Speakers: T. D. Robb and W. L. Redick.

PERRY TOWNSHIP—Tuesday evening, Sept. 29. A Silver Club will be organized.

SHOEMAKER'S SCHOOL HOUSE—Thursday evening, Sept. 24. Speakers: J. C. Ridenour and Dr. R. E. Jones.

SOUTH WARSAW—Friday evening, Sept. 25th. Speakers: J. Warren Kilgore and Wm. Klingler.

ALBETOWN—Saturday evening, Sept. 26th. Speakers: Nelson McBride and Howard Williamson.

BATH TOWNSHIP—Saturday evening, Sept. 26th. Speakers: John Bogg and T. D. Robb.

DELPHOS—Thursday evening, Oct. 1st. Speakers: Hon. Martin B. Trainor and Hon. George A. Marshall.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

Shall the People Govern or Shall Money Be the Sovereign Power?

Overhauling every other issue involved in the present campaign is the one supreme and vital question. Shall the people themselves govern or shall the attributes of sovereignty be exercised by the money power?

Never before have the lines been more distinctly drawn between the masses on one side and the millionaires in the other. In no respect is the statement more clearly illustrated than in the campaign funds which the two great parties have at their disposal. Without limit almost are the resources at the command of Mark Hanna, while those over which Chairman Jones presides are barely sufficient to meet the legitimate and current expenses of the campaign.

But, aside from the indications furnished by these figures, the statement is still further fortified by the showing which the millionaire syndicates of the east present. With the splendid aggregation of wealth which these syndicates embrace the Republican party is at present keeping open house.

Is it possible, even with the enormous wealth which the money power has behind it, to repurchase the intelligence and patriotism of the American people? Justly, there are hundreds and thousands in this country who will oppose such an open and avowed purpose as this, although, perhaps, they may be ignorant of the technical issues involved in the campaign.

In resorting to the use of money, the Republicans have shown in a manner which cannot be mistaken the weakness of their cause before the people. On the other hand, the Democratic party, without the means of buying votes or the disposition to buy them if it had the means, is relying almost entirely upon the integrity and patriotism of the masses.

In the issue joined between the people and the money power, the victory is inevitably with the people.—Atlanta Constitution.

Of all conceivable systems of currency, that is assuredly the worst which gives you a standard steadily, continuously, indefinitely appreciating, and which by that very fact throws a burden upon every man of enterprise and benefits no human being but the owner of fixed debts in gold.—Hon. A. A. Baileff, First Lord of the Treasury.

The United States produces about five-sixths of the silver bullion of the world. England and her colonies produce little silver, but have between one-fourth and one-third of the world's stock of coined silver. In whose interest is the price kept down, the seller's or the purchaser's?

A Day of Reckoning Coming.

The complacent goldbug may prate that everything will be right if only the foreign capitalist restore to us the light of his countenance, and such men as Bourke Cockran may with brutal cruelty inveigh against the poverty stricken farmer because, according to them, he proposes to pay his labor in half price dollars; but there is a day of reckoning coming for this United States if things be not fundamentally altered, at the very thought of which the holdest may quail.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

NEW FALL GUYER HAT, \$2.75,

—AT—
The MAMMOTH.

Honest Methods Have Made Us What We Are.

HUSTED RESIGNS

To Accept Charge of a Division
on the B. & O. R. R.

APPOINTED BY MR. GREENE.

His Headquarters to be at Cumberland,
Md.—His Successor on the C. H. & D.
Not Yet Appointed—Other
Railroad News.

Only a few months ago there was a general change and promotion among officials and superintendents of the C. H. & D. William Greene left the company and accepted the general management of the Baltimore & Ohio, and F. A. Husted was transferred from the D. & M. division to the Cincinnati division, with headquarters in that city.

Mr. Husted was a very intimate friend of Mr. Greene, and the latter in his new position did not forget him, for when the opportunity came Mr. Husted was offered his choice of either the mountain division or the Baltimore and Washington division of the B. & O. The latter division was to be preferred for several reasons, and he accepted it, tendering his resignation to General Manager Waldo, of the C. H. & D., to take effect October 1st.

This is what the Cincinnati Enquirer says of the change:

"F. A. Husted, superintendent of the C. H. & D. division of the C. H. & D. road, whose headquarters are in this city, is to sever his connection with the company to take service with the Baltimore & Ohio road as division superintendent under General Manager William Greene, with headquarters at Cumberland, Md. Mr. Husted is a first-class man and has been with the C. H. & D. for a number of years. Mr. Greene, when general manager of the C. H. & D., before going to Baltimore with the B. & O., had ample opportunity to learn of Mr. Husted's ability as an operating man. Fred A. Wigan will go with Mr. Husted as his chief clerk."

Cumberland is to be made a very important point on the B. & O. The third division, which extends from Keyser to Grafton, is to be changed to take in the road from Cumberland to Grafton, and the division headquarters, which have been at Geyser, will be removed to Cumberland. The terminus of the second division and also of the Pittsburg division will be at Cumberland. The yards at Cumberland will accommodate from 800 to 1,000 cars.

It is rumored that other changes are forthcoming and that Mr. Greene will tender a similar position to Supt. Gordon, of the Wellston division.

No selection has yet been made for the vacancy, but some think the position will be offered a Canadian railroad official with whom Mr. Waldo has been acquainted for some time.

WRECK ON THE L. E. & W.

Yesterday morning engine 134, of the western division of the L. E. & W., collided with the rear end of a Big Four freight train on a bridge over the Wabash river at Lafayette, Ind. The engine was considerably damaged and several cars wrecked, but no one was seriously injured.

East bound passenger train No. 4 was delayed over three hours on account of the accident. The disabled engine was brought here this afternoon, to be repaired.

NOTES.

The C. & E. pay car arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Passenger conductor James Gunthe C. H. & I., was in the city yesterday.

Foreman Standish, of the C. H. & D., is laying off attending the Wapakoneta fair.

G. O. Marston has been appointed agent for the C. & E. at Ohio City, vice C. E. Glass, resigned.

Brakeman J. E. Thompson, of the C. H. & D., has removed his family to-day from Piqua to 119 west McKibben street, this city.

Bruce Oyler, the P. F. W. & C. agent, is absent from his office to-day. He took his rifle this morning to look for the cunning squirrel.

J. R. McGregor has been appointed Southern passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

Engineer C. M. Schriver and Conductor A. M. Johnston, of the L. E. & W., had charge of the excursion to Canton run over that road yesterday.

East-bound L. E. & W. passenger train No. 4 yesterday afternoon consisted of ten coaches, the extra cars being for the accommodation of passengers of the old settlers' excursion.

The Pennsylvania people have given the Westinghouse Air-brake company an order for 30,000 set of brakes. To fill the order will keep 150 men busy. It is stated, until March 1, the works will be running day and night.

R. F. Smith, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief department, Saturday issued the monthly bulletin for August, which shows that during the month \$25,890.80 was disbursed to members of the organization, or in case of death to the heirs, 1,030 of the members drawing benefits as follows: On account of death from accident, \$2,750; from natural causes, \$9,750; on dismemberment from accident, \$5,807.40; from sickness, \$7,782.40.

All pain banished by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

STREET TALK.

The Democratic district central committee was in session in this city yesterday to fill the vacancy on the electoral ticket caused by the resignation of Martin B. Trainor. The committee selected Lewis George, of North Star, Darke county, to fill the vacancy.

A tally-ho coach party composed of the following gentlemen and their wives—Messrs. John Hoover, M. Moran, W. F. Robinson, D. J. O'Day, John Finley, M. McCray, A. Callahan, T. A. Oxley, and Wm. Oxley and wife, of Bradford, Pa.—drove to Wapakoneta to-day to attend the Auglaize county fair and bring home the premiums on their pumpkins.

THEY DREAMED

Of a Big Meeting Did the Republicans Tuesday Night.

THE PEOPLE DIDN'T COME

Mr. Davis, of Sidney, was Present to Address an Overflow Meeting—The Court House Prepared for the Occasion.

That the Republican committee which labored so earnestly to have a rousing meeting Tuesday evening was sorely disappointed is evident from more than one reason. The three weeks of advertising in the daily Republican organ and the posting of large bills all over the country, and invitations extended to Republican clubs in neighboring towns, failed to bring to Lima the large crowd which they wished to have present and welcome the President of the National Republican clubs. They knew they could not secure a good-sized crowd from their own home and endeavored to import men who had declared as to the way they should vote. They counted on an immense crowd, just as they are counting on a great number of voters the 3d day of November next. But they were surprised, just as they will be surprised on election day. In their imagination they presumed the opera house would not be sufficiently large, and they saw hundreds of people being turned away who could not gain admission.

Mr. Davis, of Sidney, had been invited to be present to address the overflow, but he had spoken here once before and no one cared to listen again to a harangue on the benefits of a gold standard. He knew his place and remained at the opera house to help keep a crowd there.

The janitor at the court house had been requested to prepare the assembly room for an overflow meeting. He surprised himself by putting the building in a state of cleanliness. In the evening he lighted the entrances to the halls, posted on the walls the large picture of William McKinley and the American flag. The committee expected this room and the opera house would be too small and had a detachment of police to stand at the door and keep out the small boy. The crowd failed to materialize. The opera house was not even crowded and the police were afterwards instructed to let the small boys in also to help swell the crowd. The janitor waited for his overflow until nine o'clock when, disgusted and disappointed, he then took down the likeness of the man that will not be the next president; turned out the lights and retired to dream of the crowd that was not there.

Of Different Minds.

Two highlanders were visiting an English church for the first time.

They had not been long seated when the organist began to play a lively voluntary. This was something quite novel in their church experience, and they listened with open mouthed astonishment.

One of them was shortly roused from his blissful reverie by a gentle tap on the shoulder. Turning round, he saw a handsome lady, the owner of the pew, who smiled very graciously upon him and wished, of course, to be allowed to pass to her seat.

He did not, however, take in the situation, but at once whispered to her: "Na, na, mem; tak me mate here. He will be a potter dancer than me."—London Tit-Bits.

Advice Worth Following.

"I remember," said a boy to his Sunday school teacher, "you told me to always stop and count 10 when angry."

"Yes, I am glad to hear it. It cools your anger, didn't it?"

"Well, you see, a boy came into our road and made faces at me and dared me to fight. I was going to try and thrash him. He was bigger'n me, and I'd have got punished. I remembered what you said and began to count."

"And you didn't fight?"

"No, ma'am. Just as I got to 42 my big brother came along, and the way he licked that boy would have made your mouth water."—Pearson's Weekly.

In 1889 occurred the "great fire" at Seattle, in Washington, in which property to the value of \$20,000,000 was destroyed.

The Egyptians, Chaldeans, Persians, Syrians, Phoenicians and Carthaginians began the year in the autumn.

The ONLY CORRECT Guyer Hat can be had at
MICHAEL'S.
Price \$3.50.

IF YOU CAN USE A PAIR OF
TANSHOES
Don't Waste Time, But Go To
AVERY'S.
Prices Out of Sight.
35 North Main Street.

"The Western Idea."

It seems just a bit strange and awkward that as we grow older as a people we cannot get away from this "western idea," this stigmatizing a portion of our country because it is accomplishing with certain enterprising methods what could not possibly be accomplished by any other. It cannot be that we are jealous in the east, because we attach so much importance to the west. It cannot be that we are ashamed of the west, because we like to speak with pride of it. Its people cannot differ so very much from us, since half of the American west is really made up of eastern folks. But yet we go on and on, and everything in the west that is not to our taste is "the western idea of things." Surfeited with sectionalism, we are full of the notion that one part of our country is superior to another. We have still to learn and imbibe the idea that America is America whether it be New York, Boston, Chicago, Denver or San Francisco.

We have to learn in this country to accept a man as an American whether he lives in Chicago or in Portland, in New York or in Tacoma. He lives in America, and that makes him not an eastern man or a western man, or a southern man, but an American, living not after an eastern idea, a western fashion or a southern fancy, but under one central American idea—equality.—Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal.

BROKE THE CLOCK.

Accidental Destruction of a Wonderful Piece of Mechanism.

Anton Graef's clock was his idol and his fortune. For nine years he labored upon it and built it in imitation of the wonderful Strasburg clock in Germany. Three thousand dollars he had spent on it and he valued it at \$7,000.

Now the clock lies in his home, 266 Hudson avenue, a tangle of twisted machinery. In one moment Graef saw the hopes of years dashed to pieces. The clock fell from an express wagon to the street and was ruined. Graef and his family refused all comfort and wept over the mass of wheels and wires.

Graef had succeeded in producing a beautiful model of the Strasburg clock. The machine was about six feet square, magnificently made, and all the features of the original, representing the planetary system, were reproduced with marvelous exactness. Graef, who is a carpenter, was obliged to use extreme patience and to exert his mechanical powers to their utmost. He studied far into the night, and his interest in the great work became so great that he regarded the clock as he would a son. He is not in good circumstances. He has to work at his trade, but in the nine years of his labor on the clock he was enabled by economy to save the \$3,000 that he put into the machinery.

One day recently he intended to take the clock to a schoolhouse at Hayne avenue and Twenty-second street for exhibition, and it was while loading it into the wagon that a false step on the part of the drayman sent it crashing to the ground.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Nansen on the Lecture Platform.

Dr. Nansen's presence at the British association meeting at Liverpool is problematic. He is under pledge to address first a special meeting of the London Geographical society. Dr. Nansen, who already holds the gold medal of the society, proposes to give this address some time in October. Subsequently he will be free for lectures anywhere.

THE CHILDREN'S TABLE.

Useful Suggestions For the Hygienic Diet of Children.

A few hints as to what not to give to young children may be helpful to mothers, for children are creatures of habit from earliest infancy, and if they have formed habits of eating for cake and sweets and refusing other food whose fault is it? How many mothers give a child a slice of bread not only thickly buttered but covered with a layer of sugar or jam besides? Was not the bread good enough with either alone? Such mothers when reproached with answer, "Why, my child would not eat bread and jam unless it were buttered also." That habit was formed in the child by the mother. Even young children are very shrewd in dealing with their elders and will soon discover their weak points. If plays when there are callers the mother, to avoid a scene, gives a piece of cake, and this is adroitly made use of to secure a like favor at a subsequent time.

Young mothers, do not allow your own ease and comfort at the moment to cause your child to form a pernicious habit, be it the candy habit or the cake habit. Consistent firmness will spare you a world of trouble and annoyance. Of course a piece of light spongecake will not hurt a well child, but let it be given as a rare treat. Never give any kind of pastry. You and your child will be happier for it. Neither are rich puddings and pudding sauces allowable.

Tea and coffee should not be given under the age of 21. Old vegetables or heavy fruits, such as bananas, should not be given to children under 6.

A helpful book for mothers is "How to Feed Children," by Louise Hogan. The following extracts may well be copied in large letters and hung in the kitchen or pantry wherever children's food is prepared.

"The amount of nutrition required in every instance must be carefully considered. One of the most important reasons for this is that energy must not be wasted in getting rid of superfluous material, as organic disease may result. A little food thoroughly digested is far better than much that is half digested. Many of the diseases to which children are liable would disappear under strict supervision of hygiene and diet, especially the various intestinal disorders, including many resistant throat, catarrhal and nervous troubles. Nature resists carelessness and is relentless in her punishments."

"A legal enactment in France prohibits the giving of any form of solid food to infants under 1 year of age without authority of a prescription from a qualified medical man. The employment of the rubber tube for nursing bottles is also forbidden, as it is almost impossible to keep it clean."

"Lef's overs' are decidedly not to be used in the nursery, for no other reason than in many homes cooked and uncooked foods of various kinds are kept in uncovered dishes from day to day in one common refrigerator or closet, absorbing unwholesome germs from surroundings, to say the least, are not sanitary."—American Kitchen Magazine.

Proverbs of Assam.

Here are some rather clever proverbs of Assam: "The best crops grow on others' fields, but the best sons are at home." "A bird is a little thing, but it builds its nest on a lofty building tree." "Buy land which slopes to the middle, and marry a girl who has a good mother." "The biggest jack fruit always hides under the leaves." "If a man slips down, it is always his eldest wife's fault, but if his youngest wife makes a mistake he says he will see about it." "A hasty cook, a hasty broom, and the husband goes fasting; a slow cook, a slow broom, and the husband eats three meals a day."

Anything you want in the way of Shoes. Our stock was never better. Our prices never cheaper. Give us a call and be convinced.

PICTURES STILL GIVEN AWAY.
THE WAUGH SHOE STORE.
31 PUBLIC SQUARE.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

NEW CASES.

The First National Bank vs. Fred Helmstetter, W. W. Beauchamp, W. A. Lucy; cognovit.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-hem, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in full condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

Don't Forget That You Can Go

To Napoleon or Wauseon Sunday, Sept. 27, for 50c, and return. Train leaves Lima Northern depot at 8:35 a. m. 5-36

If You want Full Values

For your money buy none but the Auglaize Blankets.
FELTS BROS. & Co., Agents. 4-36

Have You Seen

The extra heavy fleece lined underwear for men at Felts? Better see them before buying elsewhere. 4-36

O'CONNELL DISMISSED,

But McAuliff is Bound Over to the Grand Jury.

The case of the State against Michael O'Connell and Dennis McAuliff, whom Della Glass charged with criminal assault, was given a preliminary hearing before Justice Mowen to-day. The Glass woman and her companion, Mrs. Stella Campbell, identified McAuliff but could not identify O'Connell and the latter was dismissed, but McAuliff was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$500.

Exchange of Melody.

"Doesn't it vex you when that girl next door plays the piano all day?"

"Oh, no; I just tie a cow bell to our hammock and swing in it after she has gone to bed."—Detroit Free Press.

Rev. Mark Minser, a Dunkard minister of Deckers Point, Pa., says he can recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to anyone in need of a good liniment and that he considers it the best he has ever used. Pain Balm is especially valuable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and scalds. It is one of the most remarkable medicines in existence, and its effects will both surprise and delight you. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 55 public square.

Novelty Dress Goods.

An "all-round" Dress Goods store, strong at every point, is not easily found. But the Dry Goods House of G. E. Blum comes as near to it as possible. The new novelty Dress Goods put on sale to-day at 45c and 50c per yard are a splendid bargain that the trade will appreciate. 5-26

Millinery Opening

at McCauley's, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 4-46

Had Been Very Moderate.

"I should fine you for contempt," said the judge as he glared at the lawyer who had aroused his ire.

"With all due respect to your honor," responded the attorney, "I think that you should not. I have been particularly careful not to express my true feelings toward the court."—Detroit Free Press.

He Had Seen.

The Louisville Courier-Journal tells a story of a woman who was learning how to ride a wheel. One morning, when she was out on her bicycle, making good time in rather uncertain curves, she saw a man coming toward her in the middle of the road. Still speeding along, she hailed him:

"Oh, mister, mister, won't you please get out of my way?"

The kind hearted gentleman jumped nimbly off on the grass at the side of the road, and as she sped by he exclaimed:

"Yes, indeed, I will, good lady. I wouldn't stay in your way for a \$10 bill."

The Paris Exhibition.

With due ceremonial befitting the occasion, the first sod in connection with the 1896 exhibition in Paris will shortly be turned. One of the first undertakings will be to demolish the Palais de l'Industrie and to construct a bridge across the Seine close to the Esplanade des Invalides. This work is to be commenced in a few weeks.

Backlen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. F. Vorkamp, Lima.

Here is Your Chance

To take a trip on the new line, the Lima Northern Ry., and spend Sunday with your friends at Napoleon or Wauseon. Train leaves Lima Northern depot, Sunday, Sept. 27, at 8:35 a. m. 50c round trip. 5-36

BABYLON'S OLD MILL.

A Landmark of Long Island That Has Long Attracted Artists to It.
The old mill at Babylon, besides

being a landmark on Long Island, has given inspiration for many paintings. As seen by different artists' eyes, it has appeared on canvas in many ways, often used only as part of the middle or background scenery, often as the main subject. Art clubs and schools have made special excursions to view and sketch the old mill. The effects of the reflection in the deep and dark waters of the pond are most striking, and so is the color harmony with the old framework. Not only the present generation of artists have made pilgrimages to the mill, but their fathers and grandfathers have done the same, for the mill was already built in 1751, which date is clearly cut in one of the main beams. The outside walls are covered with large, old-fashioned shingles, giving an appearance of old masonry. Before the erection of the present building a sawmill occupied the site, and many a fine tree from the surrounding woods was cut up there for ship-building.

Old Judge Garret Monfort built the present mill some time around 1751 and ran it for about 50 years—that is, until 1801—as a gristmill. The mill in those days was an important factor in the progress of Long Island, making all the flour and feed for the neighborhood. People drove from many miles around to bring their grain to be ground there. It is situated on the boundary line between the towns of Islip and Babylon, at the head of the Sumpwans creek, where its artistic beauty at once attracts the attention of visitors.

The mill changed hands and became the property of the Oakley family. The Oakleys were a family of millers, and they ran it for 60 years as a gristmill. Old Nathaniel Oakley was a well-known character in his days. Especially the school-boys of that time, who are now well-to-do business men of mature age, remember, with joy, the quaint old miller in his long robe and his white chimney pot hat, who was always on the lookout for some fun.

At present the mill is no more turning the millstones. For ten years the mill has been rented to David Rickotts, who turned it into a wharf factory.

The stream below the mill is a favorite spot for trout fishing. Prior to the construction of the lower road the banks of the pond above gave way occasionally during a spring freshet and carried the bridge down the stream. Years before the railroad was built the old stagecoach was coming through one dark night on its way from Deer Park to Patchogue, when the horses balked. The driver tried to urge them on, but they would not move, so he got down to see what the matter was and found that the bridge had been carried away. The instinct of the animals had thus saved the passengers from a dangerous plunge. By doing so they prevented a romance from being cut short. In the coach there was a young man who for many years had loved a pretty daughter of Babylon and was on his way to marry her after a long struggle. His father, a rich Long Island farmer, did not want his son to marry the daughter of a poor Babylon family. Therefore the young man had to give up the farm and make a living for himself and his bride. At last he succeeded, and on the night the bridge was swept away was on his way to Babylon, where their long delayed wedding was to take place. The old mill figured in the romance because it was for a long time the meeting place of the lovers.—New York Sun.

The Candidate Talks.

"You desire to interview me?" said the woman candidate to the reporter.

"Yes, madam."

"How lovely! Well, I shall read my letter of acceptance, which will be written on pink paper, to the committee when it calls, and I shall wear at the time a tailor-made linen dress perfectly plain, and tan gaiters, I think, and flowers in my hair, of course, and—flowers? Oh, of course. Why, you may say, if the people really care to know my private views, why, of course I favor all the important issues of the day."

—Philadelphia North American.

Inverting a Horse.

There is a considerable risk incurred in inverting vicious horses, both to the blacksmith and to the horse itself. To show this risk altogether an Australian has invented a sort of wooden cage, the sides and top of which are padded. The horse is led in, the door is fastened, and the cage is then turned completely upside down, the animal resting on its back with its feet up.

A Smooth Faced Fraud.

"Why is it that young Freshly shaves twice a day?"

"It's the only way to keep people from finding out that he has no beard."—Detroit Free Press.

MY LITTLE SWEETHEART.

A young lady writes to a friend:
All of the love letters I receive, I burn. I don't want to be troubled with them. I don't want to be troubled with them. I don't want to be troubled with them.

How can I tell you how I feel about it? I don't want to be troubled with them. I don't want to be troubled with them. I don't want to be troubled with them.

Good night, my little one. I'll be home tomorrow. I'll be home tomorrow. I'll be home tomorrow.

SAVED BY JOAN.

The French were masters of the channel, and all along the English coast people cast anxious glances toward the sea, not knowing from what quarter or at what point the blow would fall.

But it was a far cry from love's young dream to possible invasion, and the latter had few terrors for Joan Tredgold and Hal Springett.

Joan was the daughter of the sexton of St. Michael's, and Hal Springett owned a fourth share in his father's mackerel boat, which of late had so prospered that the young couple had felt justified in settling down.

At sunset the lovers had crossed the estuary of the Teign from Teignmouth to the opposite hamlet of Shaldon, where their new home was to be. The Springetts' smack had her moorings in Shaldon pool, and it was arranged between Hal and his father that he should live over the water so as to keep an eye on her when in port.

Joan was standing in the doorway of their future home, waiting for the young fisherman, who dallied within, arranging some sticks of furniture that they had bought.

Suddenly a bright light shone out in rear of the most seaward dwelling of the hamlet, which was a mere hut, almost overhanging the harbor's mouth. Peering through the gloom, the girl described French Peter moving about in front of flames that sprang from a blazing tar bucket.

"Hall!" she called softly, for the mysterious scene was being enacted but 100 yards away.

At the first sound of her voice young Springett came running out of the house and joined her in watching the "travels" of the man with the bucket.

"Ah!" he exclaimed at length, "I thought there was some knave's trick in such goings on, and now I am sure of it. Look you there, Joan, over to the westward. Can you not make out the glint of white sails against the afterglow?"

"I see more than that—three black shapes on the water, like ships," said the girl, straining her eyes in the direction indicated.

"Then may heaven protect Teignmouth and these dear to us, for those are French ships, and that renegade, French Peter, is lighting them to the harbor!" exclaimed Hal.

"Let us fly to the boat, then, and row back to warn the town," cried Joan. "They are still afar off. We can easily cross the harbor before they come."

"I doubt it. They are standing in before a fresh breeze and with a favoring tide. The French will bring their own warning. I fear, in less time than it would take us to cross."

"Nothing can save the town if the French are minded to burn it, but it is for you, Hal, to procure help. The people will fly to the church for sanctuary, and they should hold out for hours. The men of Devon and Cornwall will be along the coast somewhere toward Torbay, where the main fleet lies. Do you speed hence, take horse at the first farm you come to and apprise them."

Hal hesitated, not liking to leave her there alone. He knew that his sweetheart had received unwelcome attentions from Pierre Dufour, the very man who was aiding and abetting the present mischief.

But to her lover's objections Joan answered quickly that she would be quite safe at the cottage, as French Peter would be too busy with his villainous tricks to think of her.

"Besides," she added, "if I feel lonely, I can go to Mother Robbins' hut and wait there."

So, with a parting embrace, Hal rushed away in the direction of Rismore, where he knew of a fast horse, and Joan stood watching French Peter, who was still feeding his fire. The sounds of alarm were growing louder in Teignmouth as the shadowy forms of the ships loomed larger, but the bells of St. Michael's church were strangely silent.

"Father must have gone to see Aunt Prio at Bishop Teignmouth," said Joan to herself. "Yet surely mother could have got one of the neighbors to ring the bell."

And then, with a lightning flash of remembrance, she put her hand to her dress and felt that which sent her rushing against the doorpost sick

with horror. That afternoon she had been sent by her father to dust the altar rails, and in her haste to keep trust with Hal she had come away with the key of the church in her pocket.

The sound of anchors being dropped and boats lowered roused her to immediate action. The invaders, she thought, would at first give themselves up to plundering, and it would be some little time before they would reach the church. If she herself could cross the harbor and land unseen by the enemy, there was just a chance that she might make her way to the church with the key in time to give the refugees admittance.

The few inhabitants of Shaldon were now congregated on the Ness, gazing in consternation over to Teignmouth, and when Joan rushed panting on to the shore there was no one to be seen. She was in the act of untying the painter of their boat, noting as she did so that the flare at French Peter's hut had been extinguished, when the noise of running footsteps fell upon her ears, and a rough hand was laid upon her arm.

"So, my p'tite belle Anglaise, I have you caught," a hoarse voice said in her ear. "Why you go so fast to welcome my brave countrymen? I love the Frenchmen vaire moosh, but I think you will be safer this side the water."

"Oh, let me go," she pleaded. "I am in haste to be with my people in their peril. You will be a neighbor of ours here in Shaldon, Peter. I pray you not to do me a bad turn which should make us ill friends. And a silent tongue may serve you, for I saw you light the fire to guide the ships."

"Pouf! I care not a snap for your friendship. It is you yourself that I demand," he replied. "After the work of tonight it is not in Shaldon that I shall dwell, so what you make of threats has only the laugh for me. I will permit you to cross the harbor, and I will myself row the boat. If you consent to come without the making of trouble, I promise to save your father and mother from harm, whatever may befall those others."

"Very well, I will go with you on one condition—that you save the lives of my parents," said Joan.

"Good, ma belle. Into the boat with you, then," cried French Peter, admitting the reasonableness of her proposal. "I shall soon make you forget that lubber Hal Springett. And I shall be reeb—vaire reeb—after I am recompense for tonight's service."

"Do not go too far up the harbor I dread the tumult," said Joan when they were nearing the Teignmouth shore. "Land, I beg of you, hard by the den. So shall we the more quickly reach my father's house and prevent mischief."

French Peter, believing his object gained, pulled the boat around to head for the spot where is the foot of Ivy lane.

The moment her feet touched the ground and as the Frenchman was turning to draw up the boat Joan suddenly exclaimed: "My kerchief. I have left it in the stern. See to it, good Peter, I pray, for the air bites cold."

French Peter, whose vanity had been flattered by her seeming complacency into the belief that he had made a conquest at last, despite previous failures, at once leaped back into the boat to do her bidding, without a shadow of suspicion.

As soon as he had stooped down, with his back toward her, to search for the missing article, Joan snatched one of the oars, the blade of which was projecting over the bows, and, using it as a pole, shoved the boat off so violently that Peter fell head over heels in the bottom.

By the time he had scrambled to his feet the boat was spinning merrily out on the tideway into deep water, and Joan was already but a white wisp rapidly disappearing in the darkness in the direction of the eastern side of the town.

Already many houses near the quay were on fire, and the shouts of the pillagers grew louder and more triumphant. Once, as she plunged into a narrow cross street at the back of the den, she was seen and chased by a party of the enemy, but her quickness of the byways came to her aid, and she managed to elude them.

Her greatest fear now was lest the people, finding the church closed to them, should have scattered in search of other refuge, in which case many of the world would fall a prey to the enemy. It was therefore with a wild exultation that on reaching the churchyard she found her way blocked by a terrified yet patient throng, waiting in the darkness while the smith vainly essayed to open the massive door.

"Make way!" cried the breathless girl, loath to divulge that she had the church key, lest the people in their joy should raise a shout which should betray their whereabouts to the French. "Make way, good folk, I must have speech of my father," she kept saying, and so pushed a passage to the door, where Master

Tredgold was superintending the efforts of the smith.

She threw the key into her father's hands, and in a moment the stream of fugitives was emptying itself into the church, too eager to avail itself of the sudden opening to be exercised about the manner of exit.

Not till they were all inside and the door locked and bolted did old Tredgold turn to his daughter, sobbing now in her mother's arms, and all unstrung, as is the manner of women when they have done a daring deed.

It soon became apparent that the sacred character of their shelter was not to be respected and that the church was to be assailed. The tramp of armed men was heard outside, followed by knocks on the door and demands for admittance.

Tredgold's resolute demeanor reassured the rest, and the retreat to the tower was carried out as quickly as the mounting of the lofty ladders in the belfry permitted.

The sexton was the last to leave the floor of the church, and none too soon, for as he reached the first story, in which was the clock, and the enemy rushed whirling into the building. But willing hands were ready, and as soon as Tredgold was off the ladder it was drawn up, so as to be useless for pursuit.

All the people but the few who had remained to help Tredgold with the ladder had mounted higher, some to the bell loft and others to the roof of the tower, whence they gazed sadly down at their burning houses.

Joan, however, remained in the clockroom, and her quick ears soon recognized the tones of French Peter among the voices below. He seemed to be urging the leader to pursue some course, and presently he was heard hailing them in his stilted English:

"The capitaine, he say you come down and give up your money. Then he spare all life. If not, we blow up the tower with gunpowder."

By the light of the sexton's horn lantern the men of Teignmouth looked at each other agast, but Joan stooped down and examined the floor.

"See, father, the woodwork is worm eaten and rotten," she said.

"Well, what of that, child?" said the old man, wondering.

"We have a weapon to use against them, as powerful as their gunpowder, of which they cannot have a sufficient quantity to burn us without sending aboard their ships," she replied. "Let us mount to the bell loft and unship one of the bells. It will go through this flooring and crush some of them."

By dint of the smith's skill and the sheer strength of the rest the supports were wrenched away, and Big Tom, the heaviest bell of the peal, went hurtling down the black abyss. The great mass of metal, as Joan had predicted, went through the floor of the clockroom as through a scroll of paper, cutting a clean hole and wreaking red ruin among the pillars packed in the bottom of the tower.

But, simultaneously with the cries of the wounded and dying below, a shout was raised at the top of the tower: "The troopers are on them! Hurrah for the lads of Devon and Cornwall! Hal Springett has done his work right well!"

French Peter's body was found among eight other victims of Big Tom at the foot of the belfry, and Hal and Joan Springett lived long and happily in the esteem of neighbors, who never forgot their unselfish conduct that night.—Tid-Bits.

A New England Peddler's Retort.

One day, with a party of "fellow boarders," I was driving to a glen which bears the dismal name of Purgatory. I was somewhat doubtful if we were on the right road and halted for consultation. A country peddler with his tin trunks hove in sight. Our party was a merry one, and perhaps the old man unjustly surmised that some of the levity which he witnessed was at his expense. I asked him if he knew the way to Purgatory, and he answered, "Y-o-s."

An awkward pause ensued, followed by a burst of laughter at my expense. I then begged him to impart the desired information to us, and he said, "You'll get there if you keep right on 'Y-o-s' your gorn."

Frank French in Scribner's.

Whistler Saved Him.

It is not generally known that the greatest living English poet, whose name the reader must be loath to fill in for himself, was once threatened with expulsion from a west end club for dancing a fandango upon the silk hats of other members. James McNeil Whistler, however, interposed and saved him with his eloquence. One man of genius, Mr. Whistler urged, was worth any number of silk hats, seeing that silk hats could be replaced and men of genius could not. Then and not till then the irate committee reconsidered its decision and accepted the apology which was tendered.

"Do you ride a bicycle?"

"No, sah. I'd jes leah walk as ride a foot."—Detroit Free Press.

"I have nothing in the store that sells so well or gives such general satisfaction as Dr. Fowler's Kidney & Bladder Pills. I always recommend it in cases of summer complaint or bowel trouble of any kind."—C. A. West, Raleigh, N. C.

The Roxy Freshness
And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

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Dr. Kay's Renovator
Mis O. C. Thayer of Atchafalaya writes: "I have used Dr. Kay's Renovator for Constipation & BILIOUSNESS, and it has given me a positive cure. I have used it for years, and it has given me a positive cure. I have used it for years, and it has given me a positive cure." HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

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Time Card in Effect
June 15th, 1896,
From LIMA, OHIO.
THAINS WEST.
Dedart
No. 5 Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West, 11:25 a.m.
No. 2 Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West, 12:35 a.m.
No. 1 Express, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and the West, 1:35 a.m.
No. 31 Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 7:30 a.m.
No. 15 Wells Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday, 5:30 a.m.
THAINS EAST.
No. 8 Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston, 9:25 a.m.
No. 2 Express, daily, except Sunday, for New York and Boston, 10:30 a.m.
No. 32 Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 7:00 a.m.
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Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice Corner, Lima, O.

HUMPHREYS'
No. 1 Cures Fever.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Infants' Diseases.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 8 " Neuralgia.
No. 9 Cures Headache.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 11 " Delayed Periods.
No. 12 " Leucorrhoea.
No. 14 " Skin Diseases.
No. 15 Cures Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
No. 27 " Kidney Diseases.
No. 30 " Urinary Diseases.
No. 77 " Colds and Grip.
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for \$1.
DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES, MALTED FREE.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS
The only safe, sure and reliable Female Pill ever offered to Ladies. Especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00.
DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.

WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS
Safe and sure relief, never fails, others are imitations. Ask for Wilcox Compound Tansy Pills. Write for Women's Safeguards FREE. WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS, 23 So. Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Roxy Freshness
And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

Pete's Logic.
"Do you ride a bicycle?"
"No, sah. I'd jes leah walk as ride a foot."—Detroit Free Press.

"I have nothing in the store that sells so well or gives such general satisfaction as Dr. Fowler's Kidney & Bladder Pills. I always recommend it in cases of summer complaint or bowel trouble of any kind."—C. A. West, Raleigh, N. C.

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"Do you ride a bicycle?"
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THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

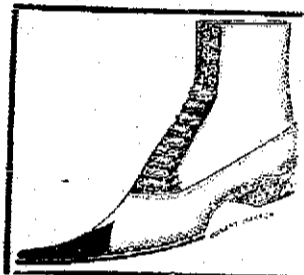


Popular Shoes

Popular Prices.

A fine line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and Winter Tan

SHOES.



Come and See Them

MICHAEL'S.

PASSED AWAY.

The Long Illness of Ex-Sheriff John Franks at an End.

RESPONDS TO DEATH'S CALL.

Was an Official of Allen County for More than Twelve Years—Was a Native of Hancock County and reached the age of 65 Years.

John Franks, the well known and respected ex-sheriff of Allen county, died at his home 218 south McDonald street at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The end came quietly and peacefully and thus terminated a continued physical suffering of a year's duration. For the past two or three months, the sufferer and his devoted wife and son, who were ever at his bedside, realized that the end was inevitable and the call of death was not unexpected in the household. Several weeks ago the deceased's only son, Charles, was summoned home from his position in Columbus, and it was feared that death would then claim the sufferer before many hours. But the iron constitution of the ex-sheriff and ex-blacksmith was not yet broken and he lingered with those whom he loved, until to-day.

John Franks was born in Hancock county, Ohio, April 15, 1831, and his younger days were spent in that county. On June 3rd, 1855, he and Miss Jane Evans were wedded and their union was blessed with one son, Charles Franks, who is now employed in the U. S. pension department at Columbus, Ohio. While yet a young man Mr. Franks became proprietor of a blacksmith and carriage establishment at Bluffton, he having learned the trade while a boy. The deceased was a life-long Democrat and one of the most loyal ones.

In 1878, while he was yet a resident of Bluffton, he was nominated upon the Democratic ticket for sheriff of Allen county and at the election defeated William Miller, who was then sheriff and a candidate upon the Republican ticket, for a second term. Mr. Franks served two terms as sheriff and was succeeded by Sheriff Harter. During the four years of Moses Hoagland's administration as sheriff, and the two terms of Sheriff O'Neill's administration, he served as deputy sheriff, and also officiated in that capacity for a few months under the present sheriff, Aaron Fisher. Mr. Franks was an honorable, upright and worthy official and citizen. He was well known throughout the county and respected by all who knew him. After Dott Fisher succeeded him as deputy sheriff he started a blacksmith shop at Oridersville, but remained there but a few months, then returned to this city and opened a shop on Tanner street. About a year ago he was stricken with a serious attack of liver trouble from which he never recovered. Occasionally he would improve slightly and be able to enjoy a day or two about town, but the ailment would again become master and for the past three months he was confined to his home and bed constantly.

The family has long been identified with the congregation of the Disciple church, and although all arrangements for the funeral have not been completed, it is quite probable that the service will be held from the above named church on Saturday morning. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Hill, of North Pine street, a son

Regular meeting of the A. R. U. this evening every member requested to be present.

Notices have been sent to members of Lima club that the annual meeting for the election of officers will be held Friday evening.

The remains of Mrs. Sarah Moore, who died Tuesday evening from general debility, were taken to Zanesville, O., today for interment.

A jolly crowd of young people pleasantly surprised Miss Lillian Miller, last Tuesday evening, the occasion being her birthday anniversary.

The remains of the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hilderbrand, of 891 St. Johns avenue, were taken to Middlepoint this morning, for interment.

The Home Missionary society of the congregational church will meet at 7 o'clock this evening in the church. Let all the ladies of the church attend.

The ladies of the Golden Eagle gave a very enjoyable affair at the Wheeler hall last night. It was a box supper and both ladies and gentlemen went to the hall en masse. A general good time was enjoyed until the hour came for discarding the disguises and then the various boxes containing chicken, sandwiches etc., were raffled off and a good supper was enjoyed.

Yesterday morning, at Jackman's man's saloon, at Tanner and Wayne streets, while the bartender was standing at the door talking, a man entered at the rear door, opened the money drawer and began to take its contents. The bartender turned around in time to see him closing the till, and made him replace the cash he had stolen. The man was a stranger in the city, and was in de-

stitute circumstances. He was not arrested.

County Commissioners Osman and Wiegand went to Spencerville this afternoon to look after Allen county's interest in a new bridge that is being constructed over the Miami and Erie canal.

THE GERMAN CLUB

Held an Interesting Meeting last Evening.

Address by Mr. Shappell—The Germans Almost a Unit for Silver—Officers Elected.

The Lima and Allen county German Democratic Club met last evening in their rooms in the Klaus block. They elected officers and made arrangements to do an active work this fall towards the election of the Democratic ticket and the success of an honest principle in which every honest voter should be interested.

The German members of the club are greatly interested in this campaign and will do a great work among a people who stand almost unanimously for the candidate of the common people of this country. At most one hundred persons were present and expressed themselves as being willing to give their time and labor towards rolling up a big Democratic plurality in this county.

Mr. Shappell was present and for over half an hour discussed questions which are so vital to the people's interests. His words were eagerly listened to and frequently applauded.

The club then proceeded to elect officers for the coming year. Mr. A. G. Lutz was chosen president; Mr. George Woerner was selected vice president, and Louis Cook was chosen as treasurer.

The club is a potent factor among the German citizens, and expects this fall to largely increase its membership. They adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening, when addresses will be made an important business transacted.

Millinery Opening

at McCauley's, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 4-6

Fall and Winter Wraps.

The choice selection of fall and winter wraps at Blum's is attracting a good deal of attention. Mr. Blum always makes quite an effort to Dress Goods and Cloaks, and this year he has been more successful than ever. If you make a visit to this store you certainly will be pleased with the many pretty things shown there, everyone is welcome. There is no better place to buy Dress Goods and Cloaks than at G. E. Blum's, 57 Public Square. 6-2t

A FIZZLE

Was the Republican Meeting at Elida Last Night.

TWO CARPETBAG ORATORS,

McLain, of Darke County, and Percy Kershaw, of Hardin County, Try to Speak and Make Unfavorable Failure of the Attempt.

ELIDA, O., Sept. 24, 1896.

The Republican rally (?) at this place last evening was a great disappointment even to the Republicans themselves. The meeting had been extensively advertised. Special pains had been taken to solicit the presence of those who dared advocate the double standard of both silver and gold. It was well, for had the Democrats not turned out there would not have been present a respectable corporal's guard. As it was, there was a fair sized crowd assembled to hear, as they expected, one of the great exponents of the single gold standard. As a matter of course, our Sam was made chairman of the meeting. The first speaker introduced was Percy Kershaw, of Ada, Hardin county, Ohio, who was without great effort, in a four minute speech, announced that he was a candidate for county recorder of Allen county, although he lives in Hardin county and voted there last fall, and that he was not only assured of his election, but of that of the entire Republican county ticket. This was the only real information gained by this meeting, for if the people of this locality had ever heard of Mr. Kershaw before, much less his candidacy, they had forgotten all about it.

The next speaker introduced was the Hon. Justice of the Peace McLean, of Darke county, and not of Washington. To say that his speech was a miserable failure is expressing it in mild terms. Democrats were amused and Republicans disgusted. The people had assembled to hear the financial question discussed, and not a tirade of abuse. He occupied the first ten minutes in slugging the praises of McKinley, and the next thirty minutes in the vain effort to show that William Jennings Bryan is not nor never was a statesman; that he together with all his followers are anarchists, revolutionists and repudiators. The last five minutes of his speech was sort of a snap shot at the financial issue. He held up the same old chestnut, that the free and unlimited coinage of silver meant that America would be the dumping

ground; that bullion owners would have 53 cents worth of silver coined into a dollar, and (in the next breath) that this dollar would only be worth fifty cents. We want to say that the politician who assumes that the farmers and laboring men in this neck of the woods are a set of ignoramus, simply makes an ass of himself. ONE WHO KNOWS.

A LADY PHYSICIAN

To Examine all Female Applicants for Physical Exercise in the Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association congratulates itself in being able to announce that the services of Dr. Anna Goebel have been secured to make physical examinations and take measurements of those women and young ladies who wish to enter physical culture classes of the association, and thus ascertain whom to recommend for the work to the physical director.

Dr. Goebel will be of valuable assistance, both to the association and the individuals concerned. Applicants for the classes should register their names at the office of the association not later than Oct. 1st.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physicians' prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery. Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottles Free at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store."

Millinery Opening.

Miss Cahill will hold her millinery opening Friday and Saturday. Store open evenings. 4-2t

Curtain Department.

Will you need any new curtains this fall? If so you will do yourself great justice by giving a little of your time looking over the many new curtains shown by G. E. Blum. This fall the values are great and the prices are very low. This will be a good week to buy your curtains at Blum's. 5-2t

Millinery Opening

Don't fail to attend Miss Cahill's millinery opening, Friday and Saturday. Open evenings. 4-2t

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHED CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

J. B. Lomison is in Toledo on business.

Miss Carrie Mumford has returned from a visit at Cincinnati.

Mrs. Alva Bryan is visiting her sister in Botkins for a few days.

Mrs. John B. Selders, of Kenton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. Vansky.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Frantz of north Main street, are attending the Wapak fair.

Mrs. James McMahon, of north Main street is visiting her parents in Dayton.

J. T. Timmons, the check agent for the Central News Company is in the city.

George Miller, who has been here visiting his parents for several weeks, will return to Dayton, Sunday.

Mrs. W. E. Swindler, Mrs. P. H. Finkle and Miss Malloy, went to Wapak today to attend the fair.

Rev. W. H. Coleman, of St. Paul's A. M. E. church, is in Cleveland, attending the A. M. E. conference.

Clyde Roberts, Elmer Rudy and Jas. Sanders went to Wapakoneta this morning to attend the Auglaize county fair.

Mrs. Anna Dosch and daughter, Mrs. Dora Slater, of Richmond Center, Wisconsin, are visiting Neal Koush and family.

Fred Benz and wife returned to their home in Toledo last night. While in the city they were the guests of Dave Woodin and family, of east Wayne street.

Miss Murphy the leading milliner will give her fall opening next Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 29th and 30th. 5-2t

Notice.

I have fitted up an office and work room in connection with the Lima Electro Plating Works, 121 east High street, and can now furnish repairs and parts for any and all kinds of electro machines; also, cleaning and repairing of machines a specialty. All work guaranteed to be first-class. Yours, R. E. SWEENEY.

DR. CANTIENY.

A Lima Boy Becomes a Worthy Addition to the Medical Profession.

At the door of a pleasant and inviting office room in the Bowdle block quite recently appeared an attractive sign bearing the inscription of "Dr. D. Cantieny," and upon entering the office a representative of the TIMES-DEMOCRAT was greeted by the Dr. himself, who is none other than the one whom, as a Lima schoolboy in years past, was known as Manie Cantieny.

But few of the local physicians can claim Lima as the home of their boyhood, but Dr. Cantieny can. He was born in Lima, and excepting the time that he was at college, his life has been spent here. He graduated from the Lima schools with all honors possible and succeeded his commencement with four years of diligent training under Dr. J. B. Vall. One year ago he graduated and received a diploma from the Medical College of Ohio. He is thoroughly adapted to the vocation he has chosen, is known as an earnest, reliable and energetic citizen, and is a worthy member of the medical profession.

Dr. Cantieny may be found at all times, day or night, at 23 Public Square. His telephone number is 360.



Exhibition of Fall and Winter Millinery at the Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Millinery Opening at McCauley's, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 4-4t

Our Cloak House.

G. E. Blum's has always been known as the cloak house of Lima, and this year you will find a much nicer and larger stock than ever to select from. For correct styles and the best goods, Blum's is where you should go. 5-2t

GOODING'S BARGAINS



... FOR ...
This Week.
Shoes!



Of real merit are those we sell at \$1.25 a pair. We warrant them, each and every pair, to be better than any shoes you get for \$1.50 a pair any place else.

\$1.25

Misses' Needle or Square Toe Kid Patent Leather Tip and Trimmed Lace or Button Shoes, the finest and best that's made. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11. All widths.

\$1.25

Misses' Needle or Square Toe Kid Button Shoes, dressy looking, good wearers, our regular \$1.50 quality. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2.

\$1.25

Misses' Kangaroo Calf Patent Leather Tip School Shoes, warranted to outwear any two other pairs, heavy enough to wear well and light enough to look well.

\$1.25

640 pairs of Ladies' Dongola Opera Toe Button Shoes, patent leather tips, C, D, E and E E lasts—our regular \$1.75 shoes, reduced to \$1.25.

\$1.25

BOYS' Iron Kings, in sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, as good—yes better than any shoe that formerly cost you \$1.50. Needle or square toes.

\$1.25

LITTLE GENTS' Kid or Dongola Dress Shoes, with either kid or patent leather tips—the very picture of a Men's \$5 shoe. Sizes 9 to 13 1/2, reduced from \$1.75.

\$1.25

MEN'S TAP SOLE Brogans, warranted all solid leather, and as good as can be made.

\$1.25

MEN'S TAP SOLE Lace Shoes—a shoe not so clumsy as a Brogan, but warranted to wear well at any kind of work.

\$1.25

Our Men's \$1.25 Dress Shoes look as neat as many \$2.00 shoes. The wear is there all right. We warrant them to give you at least \$1.50 worth of wear.

Take advantage of our prices. It's your regular trade we want at

GOODING'S,
230 North Main Street.